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How a Midshipman's Wit Got Him Out of Serious Trouble.

On board of a man-of-war bound home from China was a young midshipman named Jones, says the Detroit Free Press. He was a favorite with the officers, and had in him the talent for the making of a fine officer.

The midshipmen on board stood their watch forward, and every hour it was their duty to come aft and write up the weather columns of the ship's log, showing the readings of the barometer, thermometer and to heave the chip log for her speed.

The captain, in company with the officer of the deck, was walking the weather side of the poop deck conversing when Midshipman Jones came aft to write up the log.

The barometer, a mercurial one, was hung in the captain's cabin, and Jones, after having read it, helped himself liberally to the captain's sherry on the cabin sideboard. In walking the poop the captain happened to glance down the cabin skylight and saw the midshipman's proceedings.

When Jones came up on the poop to leave the log the captain addressed him as follows:

"How is the barometer, sir?"

Jones saluted and said: "Steadily rising, sir; steadily rising."

The captain then asked: "And how is the decanter, sir?"

Jones was taken aback, but with a steady voice replied: "Steadily falling, sir; steadily falling."

This reply was too much for the captain, and, bursting out laughing, he said: "Young man, your reply has saved you from punishment; but it is a long way to 'Frisco, so hereafter I beg of you not to consult the decanter as often as you do the barometer."

BOOM CITIES OF ENGLAND.

Their Rapid Growth Reminds One of the Great West.

Among English manufacturing towns none can boast a more startlingly rapid rise than that of Barrow-in-Furness and Middlesbrough, says the Cornhill Magazine.

Barrow was an insignificant hamlet made up of a handful of fishermen's huts, until the discovery of a rich vein of hematite ore some forty years ago transformed it into one of the most important centers of our great iron manufacture. Its population is now fifty-one thousand.

Where the fishing cobles were hauled on to the quiet strand there now flares many a huge blast furnace, fed with hundreds of thousands of tons of ore yearly, while jute works and one of the largest steel works in England add further, not to the beauty, but to the commercial prosperity of Barrow.

Middlesbrough began in an even smaller way. Sixty-five years ago a solitary farmhouse stood where furnaces and puddling mills make the land hideous to-day.

Its life was revolutionized by the find in 1840 of a thick vein of iron in the Cleveland hills running from Middlesbrough to Whitby. The Darlington & Stockton railway was already at hand to help in the work.

Iron shipbuilding and steel works came next, and "Ironopolis" is now an incorporated borough with a member of parliament and over seventy-five thousand people, where forty years since there were not as many hundreds.

RARE BLACK PEARLS.

Some of the Most Valuable Come from California.

It is on record that the most valuable collection of black pearls in the world is owned by the empress of Austria.

A black pearl necklace worn lately by a noble English lady at a grand entertainment was estimated to be worth one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and there was but a single row of gems.

At the present time black pearls command exorbitant prices. Some very valuable ones are found in Lower California; such specimens are rare and costly. Next to these in estimation are deep blue pearls, and seldom is it that such can be obtained at any price.

The story runs that a valuable collection of pearls was at one time found in the river Conway, in North Wales, and among them, as is gravely chronicled, was a stool pearl, in form and size resembling a button mold, and weighing seventeen grains. It is added that a gentleman named Wynn was the happy owner. To emphasize this account it is further stated that a Conway pearl is to this day part and parcel, so to speak, of the royal crown of England, having been presented to the queen of Charles II. by her chamberlain, a gentleman also answering to the name of Wynn.

A Thoughtful Servant.

It fell to the lot of a young man in New York to attend a funeral the other day. He did not know any of the members of the afflicted family, but it was his business to be at that funeral, and he went. The services, which were in the family residence, were fairly under way when the young man arrived, and, much to his embarrassment, the butler insisted upon leading him to a seat very close to the coffin. After the service the menial accosted the stranger as he was leaving the house. "Beg pardon for putting you where I did, but I had to," he said. "How was that?" asked the young man. "Well," said the butler, apologetically, "you see I didn't know you, and we had to be careful. There's lots of valuables in this house. So people we didn't know we put way up in front. Nobody would do nothing wrong, sitting alongside the deceased."

FOLKLORE AND CRIME.

Strange Superstitions That Influence Criminals.

Ghastly Implements Employed by Thieves in Their Nefarious Business—The Dead Man's Hand and the Corpse-Candle.

One of the most curious and strange phases of superstition is that which relates to the criminal classes. The mystic code which regulates the lives of these enemies of society is in many cases a survival of fetichism of the oldest kind. Believing tenaciously in the dread efficacy of certain ghastly charms and incantations, the malefactor boldly enters on his enterprise occasionally carrying with him "a dead man's hand"—taken from one who had died a violent death. Such a charm being supposed to overpower with sleep those who come under its influence, it is naturally an invaluable adjunct to the implements employed by thieves, says the Pall Mall Budget.

Some years ago an attempted robbery was made by burglars on an estate in the county Meath, and, to quote a contemporary account of the affair, "they entered the house armed with a dead man's hand, with a lighted candle in it, believing that a candle so placed will not be seen by any but those by whom it is used, and also that if a candle in a dead man's hand be introduced in a house it will prevent those who may be asleep from awakening. The inmates however, were alarmed; the robbers fled, leaving the dead man's hand behind them."

Many similar stories are told of the use of the dead hand by thieves, one communicated by Rev. S. Baring Gould being worthy of notice. Two men, having come to lodge in a public house with a view to robbing it, asked permission to pass the night by the fire, and obtained it. When the house was quiet, the servant girl, suspecting mischief, crept downstairs and looked through the keyhole, when she saw the men open a sack and take out a dry, withered hand. They anointed the fingers with some unguent, and lighted them. Each finger flamed except the thumb, which indicated that one of the household was not asleep.

Grose gives a full account of this charm as used by French housebreakers, and a variation of the same belief prevailed in Belgium. Not far from Bailleul, in West Flanders, a thief was captured on whom was found the foot of a man who had been hanged, which he used, when engaged in his robberies, for putting persons to sleep. Similar instances are quoted from Spain and Germany, and it is noteworthy that Mexican thieves have been known to carry with them the left hand and arm of a woman who died at the birth of her first child.

Then there is the corpse-candle, a weird implement of the robber's trade, which, although common throughout Europe, seems to have been more general in Germany than any other country. Not so long ago, it may be remembered, from peasants in the south Russian government of Kursk, murdered a girl in order to make candles of her body, the notion being that such a hideous light not only renders the perpetrators of robberies invisible, but actually throws the victim or victims into a state of somnolence. In the German criminal codes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries we find express mention made of penalties against a crime the motive of which was the making of "thieves'" or "sleep-producing candles." This superstition has figured in many a trial, and seems to be, even to the present day, implicitly believed in by the criminal classes. Indeed, it was suggested that the Whitechapel murders were instigated by this idea—a theory which the celebrated Dr. Bloch, a member of the Austrian reichsrath, was induced to support. An instance of this piece of criminal lore occurred during the trial of the German thief, Theodore Unger, who was executed at Magdeburg in 1810, when it was brought out in evidence that a regular traffic existed for the supply of these grewsome implements of the burglar's trade. But, instead of making the criminal invisible, this grim light has more than once done the reverse, and caused him to be brought to justice.

SCARCITY OF EMERALDS.

Caused by the Decrease in Production in the Ural Mountains.

Emeralds are said to be steadily disappearing. In the '50s and '60s emeralds were the favorite jewels, and were worn strung on a thread like pearls. Such a string of emeralds was exhibited in a jeweler's window in Unterden Linden and was estimated to be worth twelve thousand marks. Now emeralds are no longer polished into a round form, but are polished like diamonds. Faultless stones of a deep color have always been as valuable as diamonds. The reason of the scarcity of emeralds is the decrease in production in the Ural mountains. Emeralds were first discovered on the right bank of the Tokowoler, near Katharinoburg, in 1830, and in the first years the harvest was a rich one. Now the decrease, both in quantity and quality, hardly repays the labor. The harvest of emeralds in Labachtal, in the Salzburger Alps, has also proved disappointing, so that emeralds are now only to be had from Australia and Muso, near Santa Fe de Bogota, in Colombia, in any appreciable quantity. The latter spot has been noted for its emeralds since the sixteenth century.

ZONE SYSTEM IN HUNGARY.

Official Figures Show It Is a Complete Success.

Three years ago the Hungarian government adopted the zone system of rates for railroad fares. The principle involved a large reduction in rates, especially to long-distance travelers. With Buda-Pesth as a center, the circumference of the first zone was about one hundred miles away, the second two hundred, and so on to the extreme limits of Hungary. Only a slight reduction in rates was made in the first zone, much larger in the second, and increasingly larger in the outer zones. The gross reduction was to the neighborhood of sixty per cent. Hungary was an ideal place for trying the plan, as all roads run to Buda-Pesth and the city itself was practically in the center of the country. Railroad men everywhere declared the plan foredoomed to failure, even where the conditions were as favorable as in Hungary.

The first official figures on the system have been published. Commenting on them, Transport says:

"Excellent results have, according to the official figures just published, been shown by the working of the zone system on the railways of Hungary. The eyes of Europe have been turned with a good deal of curiosity and interest to this, the most daring and systematic method of discrimination in favor of the long distance as against the short distance traveler in the world. The various zones or circles within which certain fares are charged are fixed by regulation, the principle adopted being the greater the distance from the capital the less the proportional rate per mile traveled. The system has been greatly appreciated by the people living in the more distant parts of the country, as the result shows. For some years before the introduction of the system the number of travelers averaged 6,000,000 annually. In the first year of the zone tariff the number rose to 10,000,000; the second year's returns showed that 10,000,000 had used the railways, while during the third year the number of travelers totaled 23,000,000. It is satisfactory to note a corresponding rise in the receipts, advancing from 9,705,000 gulden during the last year of the old system to 28,300,000 gulden during the year just closed."

SAVED BY HIS HORSE.

Very Peculiar Escape of a Man from a Break in the Ice.

The story comes up from below the city, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, about a man who attempted to cross the Androscoggin on the ice and was swamped, together with his team. He had been hauling wood across the river for several days, and had just one more load to haul.

As the water was up on the face of the ice he first thought to put off hauling it, but the thought that perhaps there would not be another chance to haul it made him go across. When he started back he thought he wouldn't go in the same track where he had hauled the rest, so he went a little above.

The ice began to crack slowly when he got to the middle. Quick as a flash he unfastened the two tugs and one holdback. Then he struck the horse violently with the whip. At the same time the sled load of wood went through with a crash. He commenced to sink with it, but when the horse had been struck he jumped ahead and, breaking the off holdback, jerked the man off the load and dragged him to the shore with the reins. There he stopped and the man got up.

When he looked back the top of the wood and the shafts could be seen sticking out of the hole in the ice. He says that he had rather lose the wood than go near the hole again. It is frozen in now.

A Cat's Trip to India and Back.

A good cat story, says the London correspondent of the Yorkshire Post, comes from Bombay. In August a Liverpool resident proceeding to Bombay took out with him a cat which he intended to present to a friend in India. Some days after the arrival of the steamer in Bombay pussy was missed, and, though she was searched for high and low, she was nowhere to be found. Her owner had quite given her up for lost when he received intelligence from England that the cat had made her appearance at her old Liverpool home on the 25th of October as calm and collected as though a trip to India and back was quite in the ordinary course of her life. The facts are vouched for by a Bombay paper, and there is no reason to doubt their substantial accuracy.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

A FLORIDA man grows four cabbage heads on one stalk.

A WHALE, recently captured in Arctic waters, was found to have embedded in its side a harpoon that belonged to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

A SHARK recently washed ashore at Midian, British Columbia, had two distinct tails, three perfect eyes and what appeared to be the rudiment of a fin or flipper hanging to the under jaw.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., has a wonderful freak of nature, it is claimed, in the shape of a live calf with a bulldog's head. It is further stated that the entire head has all the formations of the bulldog.

HEZEKIAH SHEPARD, an aged and eccentric citizen of Davis county, Ia., was recently buried at Drakeville, in the same county and state, in a coffin built in exact imitation of the easy chair in which he had sat for years.

HE WAS A HOODOO.

Senator Reagan Brought Bad Luck to His Colleagues.

"When Senator Reagan was in congress from Texas," said a visitor from Baltimore, "he was regarded as a hoodoo. He had a habit of wandering aimlessly around the floors of the senate chamber and then sitting down without thinking in some one else's chair. The curious part of it was that whenever he sat down in a fellow senator's seat bad luck invariably followed. I remember that when ex-Senator Eustis from Louisiana was a candidate for reelection Reagan was constantly in his chair and he was defeated. Then he sat one day in Salisbury's seat and the next week Salisbury was defeated. Finally the members got to talking about it and Reagan was looked upon as a regular Jonah. Along in 1889 Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was having a hard fight for reelection. The day he started home to look after his fences he called the Texas senator aside and said:

"'See here, old man; while I am not superstitious in the least, still you'll do me a favor if you will keep out of my chair when I am away.'

"Reagan consented and Harris was reelected. Not long after that Reagan sat down in Ransom's place, and the following day the North Carolina senator received a telegram commanding him to come home on the very next train: that serious opposition had suddenly sprung up against him and his presence was demanded at once. Reagan had been in the habit of sitting in his (Ransom's) seat, so he called him aside and told him about it, plainly intimating that the fact that he had been using his chair caused the dissension. Reagan got mad and said something about people being darned fools. Ransom went home, and when Reagan went into the senate chamber the next morning he found that Ransom's chair had been moved away."—St. Louis Republic.

A Soft Answer.

Said the wise man: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." A lady who believed in this precept said to her four-year-old Nellie, who is somewhat quick-tempered: "If one of your playmates speaks rudely to you, return a soft answer."

"Soft?"

"Yes. Now run along and play; mamma is busy."

The child went out on the lawn, where a neighbor's boy was mending a kite. She accidentally broke the kite still more, whereby the boy was made angry.

"I don't like you; you're a horrid thing!" he said.

Little Nellie's eyes flashed, and she was about to reply with a very unkind remark, when, suddenly recalling her mother's advice about a soft answer, she looked the boy right in the eye and said meekly and slowly: "*Mush.*"—Harper's Young People.

His Specialty Not in Demand.

"You have been walking about this great city for six weeks and haven't found work?" said the kind woman, feelingly.

"Yes'm," said the seedy man in the kitchen, his mouth closing over a wedge of pie. "That's right."

"You are willing to work, I dare say?"

"Willin', mum? I'd work my laigs off if I could git a chance. Jest a leetle more cream in the cawfy. Thanky."

"And you would do any kind of honorable work, I presume?"

"Yes'm; anything that's in my line. I b'leeve in every man stickin' to his perfession."

"May I ask what your profession is?"

"I'm an inventor, mum."

"An inventor?"

"Yes'm," said the seedy man, reaching for a doughnut, "inventor of a new process fur curin' sunstrokes."—Chicago Tribune.

Dreamed Out His Invention.

There is only one way of making shot profitably, and nearly everybody knows what that is. In the old days bars of lead were pounded into sheets, and these sheets cut into cubes, which were rolled in a barrel until their corners were off. This process was tedious and expensive, and a better way was discovered through a dream. Watts, the inventor, who lived in Bristol, once passed a very restless night, during which he dreamed that as he was walking in the street the rain suddenly turned to leaden shot. He remembered his dream in the morning, and wondered what shape molten lead would assume in falling through the air. He climbed to the top of a church steeple, and emptied a ladleful of melted metal into the water of a moat far below.—Harper's Young People.

Appreciative.

Persons in public office sometimes become very skillful in making themselves generally agreeable; but the best of them may err in thinking that practice has made them perfect in this respect. This story is told of a famous French minister of finance who, with good intentions, once amusingly failed to say the right thing:

The government was needing money, and a would be wit suggested to the minister that a tax might be put upon wit. "Every one would pay it voluntarily, because no one would wish to confess to being stupid," he said.

"Many thanks, sir," replied the minister, affably. "If I adopt your plan, I shall certainly exempt you from the tax, as a token of appreciation."—Youth's Companion.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITS.

THE flag carried by Pizarro and his followers during the conquest of Peru will be a notable object in the Venezuelan exhibit at the world's fair. The sword of Cortes will be exhibited from Mexico.

SEVEN London-built coaches and sixty English horses, together with professional drivers and guards, are to be taken to Chicago to ply between the principal hotels and the exhibition there during the fair.

A POPULAR piece of world's-fair jewelry, designed for sale in Chicago this year, takes the form of a chatelaine, with objects in the shape of hams, pig's feet, pigs' heads, ribs, sides of bacon, and sausages, all done in silver.

A REPORT is current in London that Prince George, of Wales, contemplates a trip to the United States in the spring. His intention is to participate in the naval review in New York harbor with a large squadron of warships, after which he will go to Chicago and visit the exposition.

AN effort is being made by the managers of the world's fair to induce Jean Armour Burns Brown, the great-granddaughter of Robert Burns, to visit Chicago this coming summer. She is a young woman about twenty, and her resemblance to the poet is said to be fairly startling. She lives near Dumfries, Scotland.

EIGHTY-SIX foreign countries, principalities and colonies will be officially represented among the world's fair exhibits. The appropriations for this showing aggregate $5,843,804. The thirty-one states of our own country which will be represented will spend about $5,000,000 in their exhibits and headquarters.

PEOPLE OVER THE SEAS.

ONE of the most comfortable royal homes in Europe is the palace at Berlin in which Empress Frederick lives when she is in the German capital.

M. EIFFEL, who is in such sore trouble about his share in the Panama swindle, has designed the new bridge over the Neva at St. Petersburg, upon the construction of which $14,000,000 will be expended.

ONE of the oldest of British noblemen is the duke of Northumberland, who is nearly ninety. He has been a member of five cabinets and in parliament for twenty years before he succeeded to his title.

QUEEN VICTORIA has learned to operate the typewriter, as has also her daughter, Princess Beatrice, and the click of the machine may often be heard in the private apartments of the sovereign at Windsor and Osborne.

AMONG Europeans who have a money interest in this country are Mrs. Gladstone, who owns three acres of land, worth $15,000, at Niagara Falls, Ont., presented to her by her husband, and Prince Bismarck, who is said to hold $50,000 worth of stock in the street car lines of Milwaukee.

CABLEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.

A LAUNDRY in England owned by women and employing only women earned $25,000 last year.

A FRENCH doctor recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary, and the fact was commented upon that among the large number present who had been his patients not one was over fifty years old, and most of them were much younger.

THE cholera commission of the senate of Hamburg has decided that all medical students who volunteered their services during the cholera epidemic there "in the belief that their services were to be remunerated" shall be paid at the rate of 20 marks ($5) a day.

IN Rome there is much talk about an old beggar who used to frequent the doors of the Church of the Minerva, and who, dying lately, was found to be possessed of 100,000 francs, which he had left by a properly drawn up will to his three children, who were completely ignorant of their father's wealth.

WELL WORTH A GLANCE.

TRAGEDY was first represented on a wagon by Thespis, at Athens, B. C. 536.

THE two bridges of Xerxes had three hundred and sixty-six and three hundred and fourteen boats respectively.

AT Avanches, in French-speaking Switzerland, a Swiss society of archaeology is laying bare the site of a Roman theater.

THE fleece of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to make a genuine cashmere shawl a yard and a half wide.

THE superiority of tea over brandy in many cases is beyond question. The idea still lingers that alcohol keeps out the cold. As a matter of fact, mountaineers have found by repeated experience that the opposite of this holds true.

NICE TO KNOW.

RABBITSBURG is the name of a town in West Virginia.

A NEW YORK woman testifying in a case the other day called herself a pantry lady.

TEXAS has fifty-seven counties each of which is larger than the state of Rhode Island.

ACCORDING to the president of the Kansas State Dairy association it costs more to grow a pound of wheat than to make a pound of milk in that state, and the wheat sells for three-quarters of a cent a pound and the milk for a cent a pound.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 1, 1893.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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San Jose is as suave and genial as a candidate for office. She smiles on everybody and everything, but alas for the pride and selfishness of human nature, if she succeeds in getting what she wants the old lines will be drawn again and caste and coin will make the social law as of yore. Membership in the legislature will no longer be the passport to the junction and to the homes of wealth and aristocracy in the Garden City unless accompanied by evidence of a bank account or a pedigree that disproves questionable lineage. When they get the capital they will harshly insist as they have in the past on knowing that their guests will not carry away the spoons.—Fresno Republican.

If San Jose should become the Capital of this State, the members of the Legislature would be worse off than they were in Sacramento, socially, as the San Jose aristocracy would not even ask them to take "a drink." The member who had never been invited to a private house in Sacramento would find himself decidedly "not in it" in San Jose. Then for another amendment for a removal to Milpitas, where the people are not so "uptish."

The last Legislature provided for the formation of ten new companies of the National Guard. Lassen county wants one of them, but the Adjutant General says he does not know how many companies the appropriation made will organize. A big apple that all the new companies will go to the cities, where the gold-laced officers will have something to parade with and exhibit themselves to the ladies, who dote on the "bold soldier boy." The mountain counties are not in it.

THE SCHOOL LAW.—The School law was tinkered by the late Legislature and took effect immediately, but who knows anything about it, so as to act intelligently?—The law requires census marshals to be appointed before the 1st of April, but how many School Trustees know this? Very few, and this will not be done in more than half the counties of the State.

William and Lem Jones, two brothers engaged in mining on Olney Creek, six miles from Redding, while making a clean-up of their placer diggings, found two lumps of gold weighing $600 and $200 respectively, besides getting about $3000 in smaller pieces and dust. Their find has created considerable excitement.

The Governor did well in pocketing the Act making an appropriation of $250,000 for a State building in San Francisco. If the Capital is to be removed to San Jose there will be no need of the Supreme Court or any of the State Commissioners having offices in San Francisco.

Judge Cheney of Reno has declared the new Grand Jury law, passed by the last Nevada Legislature, which reduced the number of Grand Jurors to ten and provided that eight of them could find a true bill, unconstitutional.

The members of the Legislature throughout the State must take great pleasure in reading what the papers are saying about them. The Bee was very nice compared with some of the effusions we find in our exchanges.

The people of Fresno have had a series of floods from the recent heavy rains and melting of the snows in the mountains.—Vineyards and orchards have been inundated in every section.

The Fresno Exposition thinks the members of the late Legislature need not worry themselves about the health of Sacramento, as they will not have occasion to go there again as members of that august body.

The State Prison Directors have instructed the Warden at San Quentin to sell jute bags made before July 1, 1892, in lots of not more than 5,000 to one purchaser, at the rate of $5 73 per hundred.

A bill passed by the late legislature prohibits the depositing of carcasses of dead animals, offal, etc., in any stream, street, alley, pond, river or creek.

Lander county, Nev., will send to the World's Fair the largest and richest piece of antimony in the world—a 1,400-pound chunk.

The First Monday in September (Labor Day) will hereafter be a legal holiday, by Act of the recent Legislature.

A railroad is to be built at once from Truckee to Lake Tahoe, to be known as the Donner & Tahoe Railroad.

The Inyo Register has entered its ninth volume, and a most excellent local paper it is.

United States District Judge Deady died at Portland, O., March 24th. He went to Oregon in 1840.

Spelling matches at private residences is the fad in Truckee.

AGAIN AGITATED.

The question of the division of our great State has again been sprung in the Southern counties, and the formation of clubs to bring the desired object about has commenced. The people of the southern counties are not a unit on this question, by any means. There are thousands who would vote against division if a vote could be taken now, and when the vote is taken—if it ever comes to the people, the scheme will be snowed under. The southern counties have no good reasons for desiring a separation from their Northern friends. The State has been liberal to that portion of the Commonwealth.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on State buildings and grounds among the "orange groves" of the southern tier of counties, and every Legislature is called upon for heavy appropriations for that section. If the Southerners are so anxious for division, they should not ask for such heavy appropriations, but should wait and build up their own institutions, and not speak slightingly of the northern portion of the State, while they are raking the treasury for the benefit of their own section.

If the matter ever comes to a vote it will be decided very effectually and forever by a very decisive vote against a division. Why should Californians favor a division of the fairest State in the Union, while the great State of Texas, capable of making a dozen States, almost, prefers to remain as she is, the Empire State of the South? California is the Empire State of the Pacific, and should so remain.

The Los Angeles people, particularly those from the East, where they have been used to low taxes, will not find a change desirable when they have to pay taxes to build a $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 Capitol, and other public buildings, which will be costly, merely to gratify a few politicians and office seekers; who are continually scheming to create new offices for their benefit. This matter is being engineered by men who want to be Governors, U. S. Senators, State officers, members of the Legislature, etc., and not by the average taxpayers who attend to their legitimate business and want no public office.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In an interview with ex-Congressman Marion Biggs, who was in town Tuesday the Major said: "I was elected as a non-partisan at-large, a member of the Constitutional convention. When the matter to make Sacramento the permanent capital of the State came up I took a decided stand for it but consented to allow the matter to go on record that provided that an effort should ever be made to remove it from Sacramento such effort must be made by law, viz: First a bill to that effect, the said bill to be read three times on three different days, in both the Senate and the Assembly, then to be submitted to the Governor for his signature. I want it distinctly understood that while I shall take no part in the fight I desire to state emphatically that the recent resolution of the thirtieth legislature submitting the matter to a vote of the people is clearly unconstitutional." The Major has certified reports of the debates in that convention which show by "a law" means a bill to pass both houses and to be signed by the Governor.—Biggs Argus.

IN THE DARK.—The people of this county are in the dark, so far as a knowledge of the provisions of many of the important laws passed by the Legislature is concerned. We have not heard of a single copy of any bill before the late Legislature having been sent to this county by Assemblyman Mack, notwithstanding $25 worth of stamps were allowed each member for such purposes. It is the first session of that body that the representatives from this District have not sent copies of bills to our people, and particularly to the press, but Mack forgot us all this Winter.

The California Democracy are not making much headway in the matter of getting appointments. They are fighting, at home and at Washington, like the famous Kilkinny cats. There will not be enough of them left to make it worth while to return home.

Is there a person in this State who has not heard of the Sacramento Bee?

PREVENTING FUTURE MISERY.

If there is, in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the agonizing complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatic poison from the system. This statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurent in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the bitters is useful as a preventative of the initial attack of rheumatism.

MINING NOTICES.

Notice of Assessment.

GOLETA MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Jordan, Mono Co., Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th day of March, 1893, an Assessment, (No. 2) of Five Cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 & 19, No. 320 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22d day of April, 1893, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1893, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. KENT, Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 & 19, No. 320 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. mh18-44

WHITE WINGS NO MORE.

Prospect of Sailing from Cape Horn to Cape Town by Continuous Rail.

It adds something to the zest of life—if one has a healthy and active fancy—to reflect that there are people now living who may travel by continuous rail from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope. The plan of a "pan-American" railway to connect the South American systems through Central America, with the systems of Mexico and the United States, is already well advanced. There are, says the Review of Reviews, to be roads from the Canadian Pacific away up to the Peace river and Mackenzie valleys; and it is not very hard to believe that these may ultimately be extended across the Rockies to the Yukon valley in Alaska, and continued finally to the narrow and shallow Behring straits, across which a connection would be made with the Siberian road. Continuous rail travel from Siberia to Constantinople will soon have become an accomplished fact, and the link from Constantinople to Egypt may be expected quite confidently. At the present rate of developments in Africa the construction of a road from Egypt to the Cape ought to be realized within twenty-five years. The channel tunnel will, of course, have been built, and electricity or some still more powerful motive forces will have superseded steam; so that the Californians and Puget sound denizens would naturally go to London by fast Alaskan and Siberian express. If they chose they might return by steamship, making the passage in two or three days from the west coast of Ireland to Labrador or Halifax. In view of all that has been done in the past twenty-five years such further development of traveling facilities is easily within the realm of sober prediction.

POINTS ABOUT LONDON.

THE London Zoological garden now contains 3,100 animals.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION letters pass through the postal offices of London every year.

IT is estimated that of the four million inhabitants of London, a million and a half were born in the country.

THE annual festival of the League of the Cross was held recently at the Crystal Palace, London, and was attended by fifteen thousand delegates.

RATHER more than sixty-nine persons in every 100 in London are living in comfort, while rather more than thirty in every 100 are living in poverty. Of these twenty-two are poor and seven very poor, while not quite one person in every 100 belongs to the "lowest classes."

INTERESTING FIGURES.

ONLY one person in 10,000 lives to be a centenarian.

THE amount on deposit with savings' banks in 1891 equaled $1,034,820,142; of their loans, investments and cash on hand, $1,824,700,594.

A FRENCHMAN who takes the mortuary report of Paris for a basis figures the number of deaths in the entire world in a century at 4,500,000,000.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONO COUNTY.
Bridgeport, February 20th, 1893.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Mono County duly made and entered:

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals or Bids will be received at this office at or prior to 9 o'clock A. M., April 3d, 1893, to paint the Exterior of the Court House, including Main and Side Entrances and Doorways.

Said work to be performed upon the following Conditions:

1—All material for painting to be furnished by the County.

2—Three (3) coats of paint to be applied to the entire Front of the building, including Main Entrance and Doorway.

3—Two (2) coats respectively to the East and West sides of the building, including Entrances and Doorways.

4—One (1) coat to the Back of the building.

5—All Moldings that are cracked or broken are to be removed and replaced by new moldings similar in design. All moldings that have been warped or drawn from their places are to be removed and replaced in a close and workmanlike manner.

6—The building to be painted in the same color as originally painted.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Attest my hand and Seal.
[L.s.] J. D. MURPHEY,
f25 td Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

LEGAL

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, made on First Day of March, 1893, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles, William, Edward, May and Daniel Schuman, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL, 1893,

at ONE o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, at Bridgeport, in the said County of Mono,

All the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and commencing at the corner of Main and School Streets, on the West side of School street, and running southerly along said street 200 feet to Kingsley Street; thence westerly along said street 100 feet; thence northerly 200 feet to Main Street; thence along said street easterly 100 feet to place of beginning, and containing 20,000 square feet of land. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Guardian on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

M. J. CODY,
Guardian of the persons and estates of Charles, William, Edward, May and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

Dated March 1st, 1893.
W. O. PARKER, Attorney for Guardian. mh4

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 20th day of November, 1892, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1893,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893,

and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1893,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January, 2d, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willows." The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is, also, a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address D. M WALTERS,
d31 Bridgeport Mono county, California.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je12-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

DR. JORDAN & CO'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco.
(between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and diseases. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office, 211 Geary St. Diseases of men, stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.
H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$10.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.

$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling.
my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TOOLS FOR MECHANICS,
MACHINERY
FOOT AND STEAM POWER.
HARDWARE
BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL
BICYCLES.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
401 MARKET ST. COR. FREMONT, SAN FRANCISCO.

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 6, 1893.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Miss Georgia Johnson, formerly of Bodie but now official reporter of the Superior Court of Amador county, is visiting her mother at Bishop.

John H. Sheehan was up from Clinton this week on mining business.

Chas. Rickey came up from Topaz on Saturday last and returned home on Wednesday's stage. He bought quite a bunch of cattle in our Valley.

J. Compton and T. C. Sharp were up from Sweetwater on Wednesday.

Willie J. Sinclair and wife returned to Sweetwater on Thursday.

Prof. C. E. Heath and Dr. Surrhyne came over from Bodie yesterday, arriving here about 4 P. M.. They left Bodie about 9 o'clock in the morning and had a laborious trip through the soft snow, the horses not being equal to the task laid out for them. They had to unhitch and haul their sleigh by hand some considerable distance.

George Kinney and P. E. Van Loan, of Bodie, are in town.

Oscar Brown, of Sweetwater, is in town.

Tough Traveling.—The road between here and Bodie is almost impassible, owing to the softness of the snow, which is very deep. The mail that left here Wednesday morning was unable to get through, and the mail that left Bodie on the same morning did not reach here until about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. P. W. Van Loan started out from Bodie on the stage sleigh, as a passenger, but he soon found himself working his passage, as they were obliged to unhitch the horses, which could not flounder through the soft snow, and drag the sleigh. Van and the driver had to "pull and push" the sleigh, which had the express and heavy mail, several miles, to near Mormon station, where it was left for the night, until the beautiful could freeze so they could navigate. All hands except Van Loan stayed at Clearwater until morning. Van took Murphey's team and came through. Next morning those having the mail started out when the snow was a little stiff and rescued the mail and arrived here, as above stated.

The mail left here again on the same afternoon at 5 o'clock, so as to cross the snow belt after freezing. From Mormon station it was packed in on horses, the sleigh being discarded,

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Death of John H. Connell.—The many friends of John H. Connell will regret to hear of his sudden death at his home in Little Antelope Valley, in this county, on Monday evening last. After supper on that evening he went out to where his sheep were being sheared and helped the boys bale the wool. He had not worked long before he remarked that he was feeling very sick and did not know what ailed him. He rested awhile, and then said he must go to the house, but could not go alone, so the boys assisted him to the house and he died soon after reaching it—about seven o'clock. Mr. Connell was an old resident of Antelope Valley and one of the ablest men of that section. He was a native of Virginia, and during the Rebellion was an active partisan of the Confederacy, serving in the Confederate army during the whole unpleasantness. Two years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Assessor against Assessor Welch. He was 44 years old, and leaves a wife, two boys and two girls to mourn his sudden departure. John H. Connell was a good citizen and will be missed by all his neighbors who have known him through so many years.

A Postmistress.—A petition to Washington, for the appointment of Miss Ella Brady as Postmistress of Bridgeport, vice A. F. Bryant, who has resigned, has been most generally signed by our citizens, among whom Miss Ella has resided since childhood. The young lady is intelligent, enterprising, and wide awake, and will no doubt be a worthy successor to Postmaster Bryant, who has held the office for over twenty years, and her appointment will be well received by our people.

New Supervisor.—Governor Markham has appointed N. W. Boyd, of Bodie, a Supervisor in place of Smith, resigned. Mr. Boyd is well known by every man, woman and child, almost, in the county, being the genial host of the Occidental Hotel, Bodie, and having once before represented that District in the Board. He was a good Supervisor, and the county is fortunate in having him once more in the Board.

The Ball.—The calico ball last evening was well attended and a pleasant affair, the music being good, and Mrs. Donnel serving a good supper at midnight. The ladies were very attractive in their stylishly-built calico dresses, but we cannot say that of the young men who wore a uniform of black shirts, white neckties and belts.

Mining Patent.—District Attorney Chas. L. Hayes is preparing the papers for an application for a Patent for the Summers' group of mines, in the Patterson District, and owned by John H. Sheehan, of Clinton.

Easter Sunday.—To-morrow will be Easter Sunday. The feathered tribe about town seem to be aware that it will be egg-day, as they have been very busy and making a great ado in the branches.

The Benton Mines.

Editor Chronicle-Union:—Although the once lively and prosperous town of Benton has been slumbering, "as it were," for a number of years, it is again coming to the front in all its former glory and prosperity. The mines situated on Blind Spring hill never looked better, nor yielded better returns in proportion to the number of miners at work, than they do at the present time. The Bonanza and Cornucopia, owned by J. F. Miller, are turning out large quantities of very rich ores, yielding to the parties who have leases on them returns which surpass their most sanguine expectations.—The little Emily owned by a Chicago Company, Mr. J. A. Wilson, Superintendent, is showing up large bodies of ores that assay away up in the thousands. Also the Modock, owned by Couch and Harrel, is looking in a manner highly satisfactory to its owners, but owing to the close proximity of the two last mentioned mines their owners have unfortunately become involved in litigation, but it is sincerely hoped that their differences will soon be adjusted satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

An idle man, who is able and willing to work, is rarely seen on our streets. There is plenty of work for all, the wages are good, and pay sure.

The new discoveries in Clover Patch Mining District are panning out splendidly. The first reports of its fabulous richness were not exaggerated. The whole region about Benton is a vast mineral belt, and we expect to see the town crowded with people when the Spring is fairly opened, and thousands of miners here within two years. Bentonian.

From reports, trouble is imminent in Benton over some mining property there.—The side lines of the Little Emily, formerly the Laura mine, and the Modoc form an angle, and in that place on Blind Spring Hill an ore body is now being worked.—The ground is claimed by Hoskings & Wilson of the Little Emily and by Couch & Harrell, owning the Modoc. Some harmless pistol practice was indulged over the matter yesterday morning, and other trouble may ensue. U. S. Marshal, legal processes, etc., may be resorted to for settlement.—Inyo Register.

We hope the Benton people will not resort to violence in settling any little mining differences they may have. It is a great deal cheaper, in the long run, to settle such disputes legally, than to resort to the pistol or shotgun.

A Perilous Trip.—Ex-Supervisor N. B. Hunewill, had a rather perilous trip from Bodie to this place on Wednesday. He had driven a small bunch of cattle to Lundy just before the snow had become so soft, and returned by way of Bodie, on horseback. Soon after leaving that town his horse gave out and he had to remove the saddle and bridle and let his horse free, while he plunged along through the deep snow and encumbered with the horse apparel. Fortunately the stage was behind him, and when it came up with him he was pretty well exhausted, as he is a man pretty well along in years, and cannot stand as much as many of us young fellows can, and had it not been for the stage he might have perished. He was taken to Clearwater, where he recuperated and rode home on Thursday.

Will Meet.—The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next. The Board will have considerable business to attend to, letting a contract to paint the Court House, road matters, electing a County Physician, besides the thousand and one things that crop out at every session.

New Officers.—The Supervisors will have to appoint a Clerk of their Board, a Register of Deeds, a Transcriber, and a Bailiff of the Superior Court, but what they will do in the absence of a copy of the new county government bill, remains to be seen

---

Another Change.—Willie Adair has the contract for carrying the mail between here and Bodie, and commenced this morning.

A Truckee Man Secures a Bride for Ten Cents.

Edward Remington, a lumberman who lives in the great timber region near Truckee, is the hero of a romance which is billed to end in this city to-day with a marriage.

Several weeks ago Edward's eyes chanced upon a little advertisement in a newspaper, which told him that by sending ten cents to a matrimonial publication he would receive in return the names of many maidens who would correspond with him with a view to marriage.

The lumberman lost no time in sending the trifling coin, and in short order he was showered with loving letters from all classes of females in the East, who were pining for a home in the Golden State.

Remington corresponded with several of them, and finally made up his mind to accept a girl who lived in Kentucky. He was most favorably impressed with a photograph she sent, and was pleased with her style of correspondence.

It did not take long to come to an understanding and arrange the details. She consented to come out and meet him in Sacramento and he forwarded her $100 with which to pay expenses.

The young woman arrived yesterday and registered at the Western Hotel. Her name is Miss Maud Williams. The heroine of the little romance is a trifle tall, rather good looking and has a wealth of hair which some people would call red, some would modify it by calling it auburn, and others would say she is a blonde. Miss Williams is quiet in manner and conversation.—Sacramento Bee.

New Laws.

The Governor has signed the following bills of a general nature, besides many special ones:

Providing for appeals from orders of Boards of Supervisors forming or refusing to form reclamation or swamp land districts.

Amended Act of March 7, 1887, relative to organization and government of irrigation districts, relative to bonds and the security therefor.

Making it an offense to coerce any one not to join a labor organization, etc., in effect in thirty days.

To establish a Board of Parole Commissioners for the parole and government of paroled prisoners.

Relating to appraisement of estate of deceased persons.

Relating to holidays.

Taxing inheritances for the benefit of Kindergartens.

Relating to liens of mechanics and others.

For the appointment of guardians of children in orphan asylums.

Relating to the Mining Bureau.

Regulating the sale of olive oil.

Relating to the estates of deceased persons.

The game law.

Making it unlawful to refuse admission to places of amusement.

To abolish the Forestry Commission.

Relating to the disqualification of Judges.

Relating to the disposition of hides of cattle killed or slaughtered in this State.

Ford's hydraulic mining bill.

To preserve game birds and animals.

For the reassessment of property.

The Notary Public Bill.

To regulate the practice of surgery and medicine.

Relating to service of summons on persons out of the State.

To prohibit the creation of debts against the State in excess of appropriations.

Relating to agricultural districts.

Relating to re-entry upon real property.

About irrigating districts.

Relating to school districts.

The County Government Act.

Relating to elections.

To prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Relating to witnesses.

Relating to the levy of taxes.

About prisoners sentenced to county jails.

Creating a State Board of Public works.

Appropriation bill.

Regulating the location of powder factories.

In regard to public parks in the several counties.

Regulating the sale of lands uncovered by the recession of the waters of inland lakes, and unsegregated swamp and overflowed lands.

A large number of claims and local bills were signed.

The Governor pocketed the legal advertising bill—to allow legal advertisements to be published in class papers and obscure sheets, and also the San Francisco building Act, and about sixty others.

An Epoch in Journalism.

"The New York Sunday Press" is Regularly publishing an Art Cover in seven colors.

On Sunday, March 12, The Sunday Press (New York), started a feature that will mark an epoch in American journalism.—It consists of an Art Cover, in which the paper when folded to the quarter size, is encased, and it has created an unprecedented demand for the Sunday Press among all classes of people.

The front page of the Art Cover, next Sunday, will show a beautiful reproduction of the German masterpiece, "St. Cecilia," and for the four Sundays in April it will present an original water color design with an art calendar, an original painting in the original colors by an eminent American Artist, and two reproductions of famous paintings, admitted masterpieces. The inside pages of the Art Cover will always contain exquisite half-tone portraits and illustrations of people and topics of the then current week.

Every copy of the Art Cover of any issue of the Sunday Press would command in any art store at least $1 00.

Mason Valley.

We corral the following Mason Valley items from the Dayton, Nev., Times:

There will be fifty thousand sheep sheared in the Valley this season.

About 230 head of horses were driven out of the Valley last Monday, to be shipped east from Wadsworth.

Tom Barton has a family of fourteen white rats with red eyes. They are very tame and afford a good deal of amusement to guests in the saloon.

The horses bound for Kansas City on Monday, made a very unique appearance, as they passed through town with their tails done up in uniform, ala-pompadour de-barleysack. Horse men here claim that it would be a safe bet, that no finer lot of horses ever entered Kansas City in a bunch.

It is probably not known to the general public that all the names placed before Chinese shops and laundries are false.—Every Chinaman in business has a "shop name" and a "private name," and by the latter he is known only to his family and intimate acquaintances.

An editor was recently killed, so every one supposed, by a stroke of lightning. It has since been learned that he died of surprise. He found a man who admitted his inability to run a newspaper better than the editor.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., mhl8 1y 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Palette and Brush.

Louis Xavier, the Parisian sculptor, has been telling a St. Louis reporter that the feet of American women are too small.

The bust of Mrs. Lucy Stone, recently completed by Miss Anne Whitney, has been sent to Italy to be done in marble. A niche is reserved for it in the woman's department of the world's fair.

A photographic developer made with water which has been freshly boiled will keep much longer than that made of distilled water, and photographic prints soaked in such water before toning are free from blisters.

Rosa Bonheur is still a busy worker, notwithstanding her advanced age. She has just completed three small pictures, studies of animals, as usual, not lacking in the vigor and strength which characterized her earlier work.

Miss Chaplin, the well-known sculptor, has been commissioned to model the two Spanish bullocks Queen Victoria keeps in the park at Osborne. They have enormous horns, and are considered remarkably beautiful creatures.

The monument to Alexander II. in the Kremlin is nearly done. It has a front of one hundred and sixty feet. The interior will contain a colossal bronze statue of the emperor in coronation dress, the right hand extended in blessing.

Army and Navy.

The greatest number of men enlisted from the thirteen states of America during the revolutionary war was 89,761, in 1770. The aggregate of troops furnished the union army in the war of 1861-65 was 2,320,272.

There is an eighty-four-ton ingot in the furnace at Bethlehem, Pa., which will soon be converted into armor-plate for the battle ship Indiana. It will be the heaviest plate ever made in this or any other country.

In England cheap tobacco is now often wrapped in packages containing graphic illustrations of the glories of a soldier's life, the authorities hoping in this way to induce many ambitious rustics and cockneys to join the ranks.

Of 14 torpedo boats ordered by the British government 4 are to be 180 feet long, of a speed of 27 knots, or about 31 statute miles. The extreme speed obtained by a torpedo boat is credited to the Adler, built at Elbing, Germany, 27.4 knots. She is only 152 feet long.

Handkerchiefs, which used to be frowned upon by the British military authorities, have now been sanctioned, and a military handkerchief has been patented on which shall be printed all sorts of information concerning the use and construction of the rifle, the flag alphabet, bugle calls, and general rules for the soldier.

King Snake and Rattler.

A Fierce Battle in Which the Former Came Off Victor.

A king snake ten feet long and a rattlesnake six feet long, thoughtlessly left in the same box in Donald Burns' animal store, in New York the other day, had a fight which ended in the death of the rattler. The king snake belongs to the family of constrictors and its squeeze is a great deal worse than its bite. The king is said to have an instinctive hatred for the rattler. Mr. Burns was taking a nap in his store when he was awakened by the peculiar sound of the rattlesnake's vibrant tail and the loud hissing of both reptiles. He found the rattler coiled in the corner of the cage, its head darting back and forth and watching for a chance to strike its larger enemy. The king snake was gliding cautiously near, with the intention of twining its muscular coils around the rattler and crushing it to death. The rattlesnake made its spring, but was unsuccessful in its attempt to bury its fangs in the king. The next moment its writhing body began to crack as the king snake coiled about the rattler and began to contract its own powerful muscles. In its desperate struggles the rattlesnake knocked the door of its box into pieces with a blow of its tail and both reptiles fell out on the floor. Burns did not care to take any part in the quarrel. He summoned an assistant and finally got the victor into a box. The fight lasted but fifteen minutes.

Hired Guests.

English society is raising a national lament because men no longer dance. Hostesses have for a long time been at their wits' end to secure partners for young women at balls and dancing parties. Now the situation is worse than ever and remedies are being eagerly sought. The suggestion is publicly discussed that a dancing agency be established similar to such institutions in Paris and Berlin. Hired guests, armed with guarantees of fitness and respectability, would appear at the proper hour, warranted to dance every number on the card and not give more than three dances to one young woman. Some such plan seems to be the only hope of saving the art of dancing in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

AUSTRALIAN RABBITS.

The Pests Being Turned to Account in Various Ways.

A Huge Scheme to Exterminate the Troublesome Rodents in New South Wales — Their Use in Hat Making.

"There are ten companies in Australia and four in New Zealand engaged in the rabbit-skin business, says an Australian to a San Francisco Chronicle reporter. Of these one-half added the meat canning to their business. You will understand, therefore, that there is a big monopoly, which is not at all anxious to see the rabbits exterminated. [illegible] a very large number of the population, who find rabbit-killing more remunerative and less hard work than farming.

"Pasteur endeavored to exterminate the rabbits by inoculation with chicken cholera. It is well known to those behind the scenes that he did not gain his prize, and, in fact, was so hindered and hampered that he withdrew his agents from further experiment.

"The question has come up before the government again, and a bill is now before the Sydney legislature asking for a vote to build a brick wall entirely around the agricultural boundary of the colony of New South Wales. Rabbits will not burrow lower than two and one-half feet, and it is proposed to sink the wall to that limit of depth. The other colonies will watch the experiment with great interest, and if it succeeds will probably all follow suit. Such a course would confine the rabbits to the great Australian bush, in whose sandy deserts they would soon die out.

"What use is made of all these rabbit skins? Why, the hat on your head is made of them. The hair is plucked off the pelt by hand. A fortune awaits the man who can invent a machine to do it. A fine blue fur is then left on the pelt. The skin is then pared away from the fur by delicate machinery—machinery so fine that when the last paring is cut off the fur sometimes hangs in one silky section. This is worked up into felt. Ordinary hats are made from rabbit skin. A better class is made from hare's skin. The best are made from the nutria, a kind of water rat trapped in Buenos Ayres, and then come beaver and musquash, obtained in the United States and Canada. The cowboy wants the best hat in the world, and as he pays for it he gets it. The nutria felt stands wet and remains stiff-brimmed after soaking, because it is made from the fur of a water animal. The American jack rabbit is no use at all to the trade. The English rabbit supplies the best furlike silk, but of course not water proof. Then comes the New Zealand rabbit, followed by the Australian.

"We used to export hats in quantity from England to America, but now the Americans can dress skins as well as the English, and they make all their own hats, importing their fur from us, of course. I do not understand why the United States does not import rabbit skins direct from Australia, seeing the enormous quantity which it buys from England. At a rough guess I should calculate the United States manufactures sixty-five thousand hats every day, while England manufactures about forty thousand. The largest hat manufactory in the world is the Brussels, which turns out ten thousand hats a day.

"Why am I interested in the extermination of rabbits in Australia? Well, I am interested in one of the chief fur companies in London, and we want to see our English rabbit protected against the marvelously multiplying Australian competitors."

A GIRL SNAKE-KILLER.

With a Stick, She Destroyed Five Copperheads.

Clara Greth, a fifteen-year-old girl, living with her parents on the outskirts of Reading, Pa., who had some thrilling experiences with rattlesnakes and copperheads last summer, was sitting on the front steps the other morning, when she spied a big copperhead sunning himself on the sloping bank opposite the house.

She was plucky and self-reliant, and without telling anybody she determined to kill it. Taking up a shovel from the coal shed, she ran over to the bank, where she found three copperheads instead of one, and they all showed fight. She quickly dispatched two of them, but the third and largest one repeatedly leaped at her. After a short struggle, however, she succeeded in stretching it out dead with its companions, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

As soon as she could recover her breath she examined the ground carefully and came to the conclusion that the snakes must have come out of a large hole beside an old fence post. So she kept an eye on the place during the rest of the morning, and late in the afternoon was delighted to see a big copperhead come up and coil himself in the sunshine near the post hole.

She went up behind it noiselessly and contrived to place herself between it and the post hole before the reptile was aware of her presence. She then struck it with a heavy stone, but missed her mark, whereupon the angry [illegible] sprang wickedly at her bare feet. She jumped back lightly, just in time to escape the blow. Then [illegible] the infuriated reptile could strike again, she hurled another stone at [illegible] with [illegible] aim, and broke its back.

But no sooner had she made sure of that snake than a fifth one, bigger than any of the others, made its appearance. It showed hard fight, but she attacked it fearlessly. No more stones of effective size were near at hand, so the brave girl picked up a stout stick, and with this she tackled her adversary at close quarters. In a short time she came out best with it, too.

Then she proceeded to lay the snakes out in a row, with their heads sloping down the [illegible] father, David Greth, returned from work that evening [illegible] the five reptiles lying there, he was thunderstruck, and could scarcely believe that his little daughter had effected the slaughter alone.

THE WOMAN WHO EATS.

Nothing So Remarkable Has Ever Been Seen Outside the Museum.

Have you ever seen her—the woman who eats? asks the New York Recorder. If not you should, for outside of a museum nothing so remarkable was ever seen. She generally lives at a hotel run on the American plan and evidently feels in duty bound to take everything on the bill of fare in order to get her money's worth. It never occurs to her to skip one single thing, yet every meal she studies the menu with an interest as absorbing as though she were only to be allowed one portion, and that one she was determined to have the best. When this exhaustive survey is finished she leans back in her chair, looks up at the waiter in attendance with a coy, sweet smile and says: "I will commence with oysters." If there was anything ahead of oysters for her to begin with she would do so, for she is a systematic feeder and will go on religiously through soup, fish, entrees, roasts, vegetables, salads and desserts until the weary waiter confides to a sympathizing confrere that it is his private opinion that she is the India-rubber girl. When at last the finishing sip of coffee has been swallowed she dips her fingers in the bowl of water near at hand, gathers up what she has not eaten of the fruit and passes out, leaving the waiter to wonder at the appetite of a creature that looks above such mundane peculiarities, yet she leaves enough soiled dishes and crumbs in her wake to establish forever her reputation as a performer who would make her mark if an eating contest were ever arranged.

THE "HOLY CITRON."

Its Only Use Is at the Feast of the Tabernacles.

One of the most curious species of known fruit is the "holy or sacred citron" of the Jews. Its virtues are lauded to the skies and it is celebrated in legend, romance, poetry and song, and yet it appears that it is never eaten. It is known in most all oriental countries, but appears to be most highly esteemed by the Moorish Jews of Tunis and Morocco. On the streets of the last named city it is sold at about eight cents per fruit. These fruits are generally purchased by bands of roving pilgrims, the members of religious processions and Jewish priests. When one of these sacred citrons falls into the hands of a priest he takes it to the synagogue, where it is kept to be used in some emblematical rite during the time of the great "Feast of the Tabernacles." Not only in oriental countries are these holy fruits known and esteemed, but in Germany, Russia, France, Spain and in England. They are probably used in American Jewish synagogues to some extent, but such use would be necessarily limited. In England, so I am informed, good specimens of holy citrons bring as much as fifty shillings each, there being whole companies which make their importation a "side line."

The use of this unique fruit is supposed to be derived from the injunction contained in the twenty-third chapter of the book of Leviticus.

"SNOLLYGOSTER" AN OLD WORD

First Used in 1848 by a Vigorous If Profane Georgia Campaign Orator.

The word "snollygoster" was first used to describe a place-hunting demagogue, says Col. Ham, of Georgia, back in 1848, when the Niagara incident threatened war with England. There was a joint debate that year in a Georgia town between John Kelly and Jonas Gaines, rival candidates for the legislature, and Kelly spoke first. The chief plank of his platform, by the way, was that the president should seize all the roads to Liverpool so as to prevent a salt famine in case of war. After he had declaimed with great effect on the necessity of plenty of salt, Gaines arose and spoke these well-remembered words: "Fellow-citizens, ef there's anything on top side of earth that makes me mad, it's ter see a snollygoster of a feller a continually a swipin' aroun' after the orthography ov a little office what he kain't never git, and hain't got sense enough to fill if he could git it." Finally he reached the salt question, and raising himself on his tiptoes, he yelled: "Liverpool—huh!—North Carolina salt is a durned sight salter, and there's a dozen roads to the worter." Gaines won the debate and was elected.

Dance in the Sewers.

The world ought to be sufficiently accustomed to Parisian freaks by this time not to be startled by anything that happens in that gay town. Their last fancy concerns their annual charity ball. The Parisians thoroughly believe that any fete given for sweet virtue's sake should present the most novel and striking features possible in order to prove a great success. It is with this end in view that they are talking of holding their ball in the strangest of all places, nothing less than in big sewers. Fancy dainty dames putting their satin-slippered feet and trailing the frock of lace and chiffon in such an odd ball-room. But before they are allowed to enter the hands of able artists and skillful workmen will have transformed those unwholesome colonnades into enchanted bowers, Aladdin-like caves, and salons rivaling the Valley of Diamonds. The idea is truly Parisian, bizarre and eccentric, and ought to have success.

Fun at a Whist Party.

A novel and mirth-provoking experiment was devised recently by an original hostess for the selection of partners at a whist party. Family albums were ransacked for photographs of all the gentlemen present in long dresses, in kilts or in the "first pair," and these were shaken together in a hat, from which the ladies drew. Some of the bald heads above the dress suits bore sufficient resemblance to the bald heads in the muslin baby frocks to be easily recognized, but in others it was difficult to trace ownership. The most amusing part of the play was the amazement of the men when the pictures appeared, for they, like the ladies, were unaware of the plan.

PARIS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Lima, a City Whose Whole Tone Imparts an Air of Gayety and Gladness.

Lima, six miles inland from Callao, is popularly known as the Paris of South America. According to the Cincinnati Post, its women are the most beautiful and the gayest; its men are the best educated, give much attention to the sciences and are the most extensively traveled in that continent. Its theater and opera are always of the highest order; its diamonds are of the purest water, and it shares with New York the claim of being the greatest diamond mart on the western hemisphere. In architecture it is on the Moorish lines, ornamented with the Italian's taste and his pencil. In color the tone of the whole city is that of gladness itself; it is as bright as the sun without being white. It is hard to realize that you are looking on adobe walls when you are in a Lima street, yet it is so. This class of construction admits of great facility in molding, and, there being no rain to speak of, is enduring. The lower stories of the houses are thus built, and when it is necessary to go higher the upper portion will be of bamboo, stuccoed with mud; then all is handsomely finished in plaster of paris, in which the country abounds. The furnishing of a Lima house belonging to one of the wealthy is generally in brighter colors than the American of the north affects. The luxury is great, the houses being splendid palaces. If the women are gay, they are also extremely dignified—they are the most intelligent of their sex in Latin America and are the most charming companions in the drawing-room, where the desire to please is stimulated by the hospitality of their tempera. Lima streets are well paved, but the sidewalks are narrow, compelling the passenger to often take to the driveway to pass the man he meets. Club life is an institution of Lima as of other civilized communities, but the Lima gentleman is fond of his home.

NO NAME TO CONJURE BY.

United States Mail Had to Give Way to a Big Teamster.

"Yes, I have some funny experiences on the road," said a New York drummer, just in from a trip through Texas and Mexico, to a New York Recorder man.

"Not long ago I was going from Eddy to Roswell, N. M., on the stage coach, myself and the driver being all on board. We met a great many teamsters loaded with goods from the railroad towns for the interiors, and I noticed that every one of them made the stage give the road. I asked the driver what made him do it, telling him that the law requires everything else to give the right of way to the United States mail.

"'Now,' I said, 'the next wagon we meet you keep the road and I'll do the talking.'

"'All right, boss, ef you say so,' he answered, smiling peculiarly.

"Well, we met the next wagon at a very bad place in the road, and the driver, obeying my instructions, stopped. I put my head out of the coach and called out to the teamster in front of us that he must turn out, as this was Uncle Sam's mail.

"The teamster went down into his wagon box and, whipping out a big Colt's revolver, said:

"'Looky here, young man, I'll have you to know that this ain't no kintry uv plug hats, an' that Uncle Sam don't travel this road; an' ef he did by hokey he'd haf to give the road when he carried the lightest load! Now, I'll give you jist one minit to get out'a my way!'"

"Well?" asked the listener, seeing the narrator pause, "what did you do?"

The drummer smiled.

"We got," he answered, "and had thirty seconds to spare."

WAITING FOR JIM ALLISON.

The Virginia Mountaineer Still Retains Some of His Old-Fashioned Piety.

Down in the mountain regions of Virginia, said a commercial traveler to an Indianapolis Journal man, there still exists a great deal of the old-fashioned piety which prevailed in the days when it was customary to run a dagger into an obnoxious person's gizzard and then pray for the repose of his soul. I was traveling on horseback, of course, through that region last summer, when I came across an old fellow half hidden in the underbrush by the side of the road. He was sitting so quiet, and his weather-beaten clothes so well matched the prevailing tints of the locality that I should have probably passed without seeing him if my horse hadn't shied. When he saw that he was discovered he stood up and looked at me for a moment or two without speaking. As he had a rifle that looked at that instant to be near seven feet long thrown across his arm I felt it my duty to be sociable. I said:

"Hunting?"

"No," said he, "I haint. I'm a-waitin' fer Jim Allison to come this way, an' if the Lord is willin' I 'low to blow the top of his blamed head off."

An Odd Profession.

It is the custom in France for panegyrics to be pronounced at the graves of notable persons, and even obscure men have their praises sung in the cemetery. This has resulted in the appearance of a professional panegyrist, always to be found in a wine shop hard by the cemetery. He is known as "Monsieur du Cimetiere." He has on hand an assortment of orations to suit customers. All he needs are a few hints about the life and career of the defunct, and he evolves the rest from his imagination. The mourners never fail to be convinced that in the deceased the world lost one of its greatest men or women.

A Monstrous Gorilla.

A gigantic gorilla, measuring seventy inches across its chest and with shoulders as wide as those of three men united, was shot by Lieut. Morgen's party recently at a place twenty-five days' march from the coast of Cameroon, Africa. The creature was so heavy and unwieldy that it required the efforts of sixteen men to drag it to the station.

SCIENCE WITH A RELISH.

ONE inch of rain means one hundred tons of water on every acre.

WATER in which salt is dissolved boils at a slightly higher temperature than pure water.

THE largest barometer yet made has been put in working order at the St. Jacques tower in Paris. It is forty-one feet five inches high.

THERE are said to be more than three thousand prehistoric buildings in Sardinia. They are almost all in the fertile districts and built in groups, which are separated from one another by wide and generally barren places.

THE common daphne grown in flower gardens is one of the most deadly poisons known to the botanist. Three or four of the berries will kill a man as quickly as strychnine and one has been known to kill a child in half an hour.

A PERSON who has totally lost his sense of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence, cannot locate the direction of a sound so as to save his life, even when the center of disturbance is quite near him.

THE perpendicularity of a monument is visibly affected by the rays of the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular swing leading away from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greater expansion of the side on which the rays of the sun fall.

A MUSICAL MELANG

BRONISLAW HUBERMAN is an eight-year-old violinist who is playing in Carlsbad with marked success. The great Joachim has declared that he never before met such precocity.

THE Egyptians had operas and enjoyed them. The first use of the term "opera in musica," which subsequently gave place to "opera" was in 1636, the first "opera" performed being the "Orpheus of Peri."

JENNY LIND, according to a Boston woman who took singing lessons of her, was a great scold. "Her temper at this time was such that she would often fly into a great rage, and her husband would have to entice her out of the room to soothe her."

C. VILLIERS STANFORD has completed the incidental music which at the request of Mr. Henry Irving he undertook to compose for the production of the late Lord Tennyson's play entitled "Becket," which is to be produced at the Lyceum theater.

REV. SAMUEL F. SMITH, author of "America" ("My Country, 'Tis of Thee"), who lives in Newton, Mass., and does not look over sixty, though really eighty-five years old, has in his possession the original draft of that song. It is on a piece of waste paper.

PERSONAL POINTS.

PATRICK GIBBONS, a contractor on the great Northwestern railway, is in great luck. He has discovered a fine grade of dark blue marble in Snohomish county, Wash.

GONG HOAR, grand master of the Chinese masonic order, which has just dedicated its only temple in this country in Boston, is six feet tall, dresses in American clothes, and wears eyeglasses.

"AUNT" MILLIE BOWIE, who died at Washington, Ga., recently, was for many years the cook in the family of Gen. Robert Toombs, and was with him continuously during his residence at the national capital.

PRESIDENT CARNOT has bestowed upon Henry Harris, an American now resident in Paris, the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of Mr. Harris' numerous works on the life, discoveries and times of Columbus.

LADIES OF ROYAL BIRTH.

EMPRESS FREDERICK owns a chain of thirty-two pearls valued at $175,000.

THE birthdays of the king and queen of Portugal fall on the same date (September 28), a coincidence that does not attach to any other of the European sovereigns.

THE empress of Austria is reputed to be the best royal housekeeper in Europe. Everything in the Austrian palace is under her own personal care. She orders cooks, butlers and laundrymaids, and is constantly inventing something new in cookery.

THE full name conferred upon the small daughter of Archduke Stephen is Maria Immaculata Caroline Margarethe Blanca Leopoldine Beatrix Anna Josefine Rafaela Michaela Stanislaus Ignaz Hieronymus Camiro Catherina Petra Cecilia.

FOR DOCTOR AND DENTIST.

TO THE exclusive use of white bread Sir James Crichton-Browne attributes, in the London Lancet, the prevailing decay in teeth.

A PHYSICIAN in Switzerland declares that he cures certain forms of throat disease simply by making his patients yawn several times a day.

THE Harvard faculty has announced that during the fall and winter practical courses will be given to medical practitioners in bacteriological diagnosis of Asiatic cholera. Imported germs will be used.

DRS. RUBNERS and Vernicke, of Hamburg, who have been experimenting to see if cholera germs can be transmitted to tobacco, claim to have demonstrated that tobaccoo smoke is sure death to the bacilli.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

AMERICA produced ten million barrels of salt last year.

THE fur seal and fur otter trade of Alaska is worth $300,000,000 a year.

THE people of the United States consume, it is said, 900,000,000 bottles of pickles annually.

NEW and valuable halibut banks have been found to the west of Cape Flattery, Washington.

A BLOCK of marble 15 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches wide and 8 feet thick has just been quarried in California.

AMERICAN factories manufacture nearly two millions of watches a year. And they are not able to keep pace with the increase in population.

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